

Flygtningenævnets baggrundsmateriale

Bilagsnr.:	807
Land:	Pakistan
Kilde:	European Union Agency for Asylum (EUAA)
Titel:	Information on entry procedures and situation of Pakistani citizens who had been living abroad and who returned to Pakistan, particularly if they were deported from another country
Udgivet:	1. december 2025
Optaget på baggrundsmaterialet:	17. februar 2026



COI QUERY

Country of Origin	Pakistan
Title	Information on entry procedures and situation of Pakistani citizens who had been living abroad and who returned to Pakistan, particularly if they were deported from another country
Reference period	January 2024 to 30 November 2025
Topic(s)	1. Entry procedures 2. Treatment of returnees
Date of completion	1 December 2025
Query Code	Q47-2025
Contributing EU+ COI units (if applicable)	N/A

Disclaimer

This response to a COI query has been elaborated according to the [EUAA COI Report Methodology](#) and [EUAA Writing and Referencing Guide](#).

Query responses are produced in response to COI information requests received from asylum authorities within EU+ countries or initiated by EUAA based on COI information needs. Query responses are produced within a limited time period, typically within 5 to 10 days. Within these time constraints, the information provided in this response has been researched, evaluated and processed with utmost care.

All sources used are referenced and cited in the bibliography section. A quality review has been performed in line with the above mentioned COI methodology. This document does not claim to be exhaustive or conclusive as to the merit of any particular claim to international protection. If a certain event, person or organisation is not mentioned in the report, this does not mean that the event has not taken place or that the person or organisation does not exist. Terminology used should not be regarded as indicative of a particular legal position.

The information in the response does not necessarily reflect the opinion of EUAA and makes no political statement whatsoever. The target audience is caseworkers, COI researchers, policy makers, and decision-making authorities. Any event taking place after the reference period is not included in this query response.

Cite as: EUAA, Country of Origin Information Query, Pakistan, Information on entry procedures and treatment of Pakistani citizens who had been living abroad and who returned to Pakistan, particularly if they were deported from another country, 1 December 2025, [url](#)

COI QUERY RESPONSE – Pakistan

Information on entry procedures and treatment of Pakistani citizens who had been living abroad and who returned to Pakistan, particularly if they were deported from another country

1. Entry procedures

According to the Directorate General of Immigration & Passports (DGIP), ‘every citizen of Pakistan is entitled to [a] Machine Readable Passport for travelling abroad, subject to completion of all codal formalities’.¹ The Federal Investigation Agency (FIA) describes the passport as ‘the primary document for international travel’ in its Travelers’ Guide.² The FIA’s Immigration Wing lists the examination of travel documents for all international passengers arriving or departing at border-crossing points as one of its functions.³

Emergency Travel Documents (ETDs) are issued by Pakistani embassies only in urgent situations when a citizen cannot present a valid passport. Applicants must provide proof of the emergency, identity documents, photos, and travel details.⁴

Pakistani nationals must present proof of their nationality upon arrival, and once this is established, immigration officials are legally obliged to grant entry. Acceptable evidence includes a valid or expired Pakistani passport, an emergency travel document, a copy of a lost passport, a Pakistani National Identity Card, or any other document enabling verification of identity. Passengers returning with official Pakistani documents (including those deported, those who overstayed abroad, or those returning after losing their passport) will be cleared once their identity is authenticated. Dual nationals may enter using a Pakistani passport, a foreign passport with a Pakistani visa, or a National Identity Card for Overseas Pakistanis (NICOP).⁵

The National Identity Card for Overseas Pakistanis (NICOP) is an official identity document that serves as legal proof of identity for citizens living abroad, including dual nationals, emigrants, residents of foreign countries, and their dependents. It allows holders to enter Pakistan without a visa and ensures they retain all rights and privileges of Pakistani citizenship while abroad.⁶

¹ Pakistan, DGI&P, Pakistan Passport, n.d., [url](#)

² Pakistan, FIA, Travelers’ Guide, n.d., [url](#), p. 1

³ Pakistan, FIA, Immigration Wing, n.d., [url](#)

⁴ Pakistan, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Travel information, n.d., [url](#)

⁵ Pakistan, FIA, Travelers’ Guide, n.d., [url](#), p. 8

⁶ Pakistan, National Database and Registration Authority, National Identity Card for Overseas Pakistanis (NICOP), n.d., [url](#)

Pakistani-origin travelers arriving on a foreign passport without a visa may receive a 72-hour landing permit after identity verification. They must seek a visa extension from a passport office if needed, and deported individuals remain responsible for paying the airline for their return journey.⁷

Attempting to enter or depart Pakistan without valid documentation is addressed under sections 4 and 6 of the Passports Act (1974), which state the following:

‘4. Punishment for contravention of section 3, etc.-(1) A citizen of Pakistan who is of the age of twelve years or more shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine or with both, if he :- (a) contravenes or attempts to contravene or abets the contravention of any of the provisions of section 3; or (b) enters or attempts to enter Pakistan by any means whatever without being in possession of a passport or otherwise than at such port or place, or by such route, as may be prescribed. (2) A person departing from or entering, or attempting to depart from or enter, Pakistan in whose custody or charge a person who has not attained the age of twelve years departs from or enters, or attempts to depart from or enter Pakistan in contravention of section 3 or clause (b) of sub-section (1) shall, in addition to any penalty to which he may be otherwise liable, be liable to be provided for in that sub-section.
[...]

6. Penalties for certain offences relating to passport. - (1) A person shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both, if he:- (a) make or makes use of any statement which he knows or believes to be false in any document for obtaining passport; or (b) attests or verifies statement which he knows or has reason to believe to be false in any document used for obtaining a passport; or (c) wilfully conceals any fact which under the circumstances he ought to disclose for the purpose of obtaining a passport for himself or another person; or (d) forges, alters or tampers with any passport or any document which he uses for obtaining a passport; or (e) uses a passport which has been forged, altered or tampered with; or (f) uses for obtaining a passport a document which has been forged, altered or tampered with; or (g) is in wrongful possession of a passport not lawfully issued to him or allows his passport to be used by another person; or (h) traffics in passports or and documents required for obtaining a passport; (i) wilfully false or neglects to return a passport issued to him, if he is required to do so or if an order cancelling impounding or confiscating it is made [or] [(j) obtains more than one passport for himself either in the same or different names by concealing the fact of his already being in possession of a passport.]’⁸

⁷Pakistan, FIA, Travelers’ Guide, n.d., [url](#), p. 9

⁸ Pakistan, The Passport Act 1974, 11 March 1974, [url](#), Sections 4, 6

2. Treatment of returnees

Oral sources consulted in 2024 by the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs reported that they were not aware of any specific cases in which returnees faced serious problems with the Pakistani authorities. Forced returnees arriving on charter flights from Europe, often in handcuffs, were questioned by the FIA upon landing; and although they feared questioning, the source noted no particularly harsh treatment. In the case of rejected asylum seekers returning to Pakistan, the authorities were said to focus mainly on detecting fraudulent travel documents, and those carrying such documents were subjected to more intensive interrogation and potential arrest.⁹

According to a 2024 Country Fact Sheet on Pakistan published by International Organization for Migration (IOM) Germany, returnees and their families can freely access public and private healthcare in Pakistan without any special registration, by simply walking into hospitals, clinics, health units or diagnostic centres, and may also obtain private health insurance if they choose.¹⁰ The same source further added that returnees can enroll their children by visiting any public or private school, where basic supplies are needed and textbooks are provided in public schools up to grade 10. Admission requires documents such as a Birth Certificate or Form-B (official document that records the details of a child such as name, date of birth, parentage) for school-level entry, and the Secondary School Certificate (SSC), Higher Secondary School Certificate (HSSC), and Computerized National Identity Card (CNIC) for college or university enrollment.¹¹

On 24 May 2025, Interior Minister, Mohsin Naqvi, chaired a high-level meeting in Islamabad, where the government adopted a new policy toward Pakistanis who are deported from abroad. The meeting concluded that such individuals would have First Information Reports (FIRs)¹² registered against them, their passports would be cancelled, and their names placed on the Passport Control List for five years, restricting their ability to obtain new travel documents.¹³

Further information on the treatment of returnees could not be found among the sources consulted by EUAA within time constraints.

⁹ Netherlands (The), Ministry of Foreign Affairs, General Country of Origin Information Report on Pakistan, 5 July 2024, [url](#), p. 119

¹⁰ IOM Germany, Pakistan: Country Fact Sheet 2024, 2024, [url](#), p. 3

¹¹ IOM Germany, Pakistan: Country Fact Sheet 2024, 2024, [url](#), p. 6

¹² Local media describe the First Information Report (FIR) as a 'written document by the police that begins criminal proceedings in Pakistan.' See Paradigm Shift, The FIR in Pakistan's Criminal Justice System, 27 February 2023, [url](#)

¹³ Pakistan, Press Information Department, FIRs to be filed against deported Pakistanis, passports to be cancelled, 24 May 2025, [url](#)

BIBLIOGRAPHY

IOM (International Organization for Migration) Germany, Pakistan: Country Fact Sheet 2024, 2024, <https://iom-p-we-webapp-ger-rfq-002.azurewebsites.net/countries/pakistan/>, accessed 28 November 2025

Netherlands (The), Ministry of Foreign Affairs, General Country of Origin Information Report on Pakistan, 5 July 2024, <https://www.government.nl/binaries/government/documenten/reports/2024/07/05/general-country-of-origin-information-report-on-pakistan-july-2024/General+Country+of+Origin+Information+Report+on+Pakistan.pdf>, accessed 28 November 2025

Pakistan, DGI&P (Directorate General of Immigration & Passports), Pakistan Passport, n.d., <https://dgip.gov.pk/passport/>, accessed 28 November 2025

Pakistan, FIA (Federal Investigation Agency), Immigration Wing, n.d., https://www.fia.gov.pk/immigration_w, accessed 28 November 2025

Pakistan, FIA (Federal Investigation Agency), Travelers' Guide, n.d., <https://www.fia.gov.pk/files/travel/1281016222.pdf>, accessed 28 November 2025

Pakistan, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Travel information, n.d., <https://mofa.gov.pk/tabs/travel-information-2?mission=Kuwait+Mission&utm>, accessed 28 November 2025

Pakistan, National Database and Registration Authority, National Identity Card for Overseas Pakistanis (NICOP), n.d., <https://www.nadra.gov.pk/identityDocument/national-identity-card-for-overseas-pakistanis-nicop-5afd06aa>, accessed 28 November 2025

Pakistan, The Passport Act 1974, 11 March 1974, <https://fia.gov.pk/files/act/17.pdf>, accessed 28 November 2025

Paradigm Shift, The FIR in Pakistan's Criminal Justice System, 27 February 2023, <https://www.paradigmshift.com.pk/what-is-fir-in-pakistan>, accessed 28 November 2025

Pakistan, Press Information Department, FIRs to be filed against deported Pakistanis, passports to be cancelled, 24 May 2025, https://pid.gov.pk/site/press_detail/29203, accessed 28 November 2025

ADDITIONAL SOURCES CONSULTED

Al Jazeera; Amnesty International (AI); Austrian Centre for Country of Origin and Asylum Research and Documentation (ACCORD); AP News; BBC News; Belgium-Cedoca; CNN; Canada – Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada (IRB); Center for Global Development (CGD); Deutsche Welle (DW); ECOL.net; European Union – EUAA COI Portal; The Express Tribune; Forced Migration Review; Germany – Bundesamt für Migration und Flüchtlinge (BAMF); Global Press Journal; Minority Rights Group; News18; Pakistan - National Commission on the Rights of Child (NCRC); Pakistan Observer; Refworld; Reuters; United Nations